Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. | FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. SEPT. 26, 1856. | VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

Select Poetry.

Written for the Daily Pennsylvanian.

THE UNION.

"One and Inseperable, Now and Forever."

BY JOHN M. CROSSLAND, POTTSVILLE, PA.

Ye sons of Penn—awake! arise!
While yet our emblem Eagle flies;
And with your banner of the skies,
Do battle for the Union!
God save the Union! be our prayer—
For all our hopes are centr'd there!
And patriot hearts may well despair,
When severed is the Union!

Oh, Washington! be thou our guide—
As in thy days of manly pride,
When *freemen* battled by thy side
To form this sacred Union!
God save the Union! breathe it now,
As when the laurel bound thy brow,
And haughty England came to bow
In reverence to the Union!

Our fathers—from their lowly graves,
Whose meed was to be good and brave,
And calling on their sons to save
This blood-cemented Union!
Gird on the shield your fathers wore,
When England's minions trod our shores;
And be the watchword—as of yore—
God! and our glorious Union!

Palsied shall be the daring hand,
That lights up *faction's* burning brand,
And strews its curse upon our land
To sap and mine the Union!
May Heaven impress the mark of *Cain*,
When *Judas* shall his pieces claim;
And stamp them with eternal shame,
That would dissolve the Union.

Remember! sons of good old Penn—
That "Yorktown" was a Southern gem!
And giant blows were struck by them
To form a perfect Union!
While Massachusetts—sons and sires,
Were bleeding for their blazing spires,
"Kings Mountain" glowed with streaming fires,
For Liberty and Union!

Then heed ye well those sons of light!
Who *pledged* their "lives" to win the fight—
And *thirteen* blazing stars unite
To form this glorious Union!
When four—puts on a sable crown,
Forgetful of their joint renown,
Shall six of these old States go down,
That battled for the Union?

Defiant of the blood and toil,
Shall *treason's* dark and damning spoil—
Pollute our consecrated soil,
By severance of the Union?
No! by our fathers gory bed—
By all the suffering hearts that bled—
And sacred memory of the dead—
We will preseeve the Union!

The Union, is our blazoned crest,
By statesmen formed! by warriors blessed!
"No North, no South, no East, no West,"
Shall ever rive the Union!
For Pennsylvania speaks afar—
As "Keystone State,' and central Star!
Warning the hordes of civil war,
She will preserve the Union!

She stoops not to embrace the slave:
Nor will she dig a freeman's grave;
Or dim a single star to save,
The creature of disunion.
But firm—as when her State House rung
With *Independence* on its tongue—
She now presents her chosen son,
As landmark for the Union!

Wonderful Escape from a Furious Bull.

In the town of Bridgewater last week, Brace Hall a little son of Deacon Hall, of that place, was grievously gored by a bull and almost miraculously escaped with his life. The bull was a fine young animal, whom the lad—only seven years old—had been in the habit of driving, and it had never before manifested any considerable viciousness. But boys who had a bathing place in the brook that runs through its pasture, had worried it by shaking their clothes at it, and thus getting up the excitement of a chase. On Monday of last week, little Brace was passing carelessly through the field were there were some forty animals with this bull among them, when it suddenly set upon him and tossed him repeatedly upon its horns.

A faithful dog which accompanied the boy attacked the bull, and caught upon its neck with firm teeth. The bellowing and wild running about of the other cattle in the field, made an exciting scene. For about eight rods the bull tossed the boy, tearing his clothes completely off from him; the boy all the time endeavoring to reach a fence so as to escape.

He had already touched the boards, when the bull again tossed him, and his head struck against the fence, tearing the scalp horribly.—But unfortunately the horns of the animal had wrenched one of the boards of, and the victim still self-possessed, escaped through the opening so opportunely made, into an adjacent lane. The bull seemed more intensely maddened at this escape, and with almost human sagacity turned down toward an opening into the lane some distance off. But the boy had in the mean time climbed over another fence, and was beyond the mad beast's reach.

Completely exhausted he could do no more; the faithful dog who had endeavored to restrain the beast, hastened to the boy's father, and by moans attracted his attention, and led him to the presence of his wounded son: he lay bleeding, naked, yet alive. He was taken home and cared for, and we understand there is every reason to believe he will recover from his injuries.

The self-possession of the boy alone saved his life, and with the fidelity of the dog, deserves to be recorded. The bull was fenced in and shot.—*Utica, (N. Y.) Herald.*

Look to the Question as it Is.

It is every way proper that we should not, under the influence of the excitement of the hour, forget the simple issue and the plain facts of the political contest in which we are engaged. Our enemies—we do not call them rivals—have evaded the issue and perverted the facts. We will very briefly refer to them.

The question before the public to be settled by the present presidential election is, when reduced to the simplest form, the *equality of the States in their rights and powers.*

Human nature is precisely now what it has been in all ages. We have it in the example before us. Ambitious men with us, bent on getting power, indifferent as to the means, and reckless of the consequences, have artfully misrepresented the whole case. They have been unwilling to trust their countrymen with the truth. A swift judgment they know would be passed against them. The people everywhere in our country prefer to do right in regard to all political questions, rather than inflict wrong and injustice. They have a great stake in the former: benefits to be derived from it in the present and the future, and serious mischiefs to apprehend from the latter. They have no pampered appetite for office—no diseased ambition for power. The safety and security of their homes, the prosperity of their private interests, the protection of their lives, their liberty, and their property, form the chief end of every thought and act which they devote to the public interest. This may be fairly stated to be the object of the people in the choice of a President. They can have no malign motives. It is because of all this that the abolitionist, who is against the Bible and against *the equality* of the States, and that the black republican, who seeks the same political ends, will not state the truth before the people, but resort to low and despicable perversions. What is no less signally true in the conflict in which we are now engaged is, that the ambitious leaders of the party to which we refer, when the case is stated so as to make out the truth plainly, when the facts charged against them are proven, when they are taken in the commission of the very offences of which we say they are guilty, with a hardihood for which the reprobate of the stocks and of the prison is peculiarly distinguished, they deny everything, and set about to reconstruct their false distortions, with more intense zeal and redoubled ingenuity.

It is in this state of the contest, therefore, that we have stated simply the question which is really now submitted to the people. It is one of political life or death to our country.—We will prosper or may perish by its decision.

We repeat it—the question in the political conflict now pending, is, *shall equal rights exist between the States?* It is a question of the sovereignty of the people. In other countries they have no sovereignty. Their rulers possess it. We are equal and independent States.—The rights and powers which any one State and the people of that State have, every other State and the people thereof also have. The people of no State may claim for themselves what they may deny to others. Every State in the Union has acted independently, and for itself, in the formation of its own constitution. None interfered, because they had no right to do so. None ever questioned it, because the right to *do that* did not exist. The Congress of the United States passed an act by which they simply said that Kansas and Nebraska should frame each a constitution to suit itself, conformably to the guarantees of that of the United States. The latter respected, admitted, and sanctioned slavery in any of the States that might choose to maintain such an institution.—The Kansas and Nebraska act *did no more* than to recognise *the power of the people* to exercise the right of self-government, and to regulate for themselves their own domestic institutions, as *the other States had done for themselves.*

This, then, presents the simple question of *the equality of the States?* Out of it springs another. It is this: *Which State, or which set of States, has a higher claim to certain sovereign rights* than other States of the confederation? Who will answer this? Who will answer it by declaring the particular States that *have a right to*, and *will exercise* this odious prerogative? Is there a man who will dare to do it before the American people, either in the North, East, West, or South? Not one! Yet this is *the question, the very question*, which is now pending before the people upon the result of the presidential election.

Our political enemies disguise the question. They dare not present it as it is. If they can continue this deception it may be fatal to our existence as a nation, if it brings those into power who are determined to do that which will force a separation of this Union. We, therefore, warn our American brethren of the North that they are thus artfully practised upon by designing men, who are leading them on under false pretences, and who seek power at the price of civil war, and the destruction of the government. We ask them to pause before they cross the Rubicon—the last line of demarcation that secures the peace, the safety, and the independence of the respective States.—*Washington Union.*

Fearful Ride down a Spur of the Alleghany Mountains.—A Stage Upset—Perilous Situation and Miraculous Escape from Death.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 6.]

On the morning of the 24th ult., at half-past two o'clock, a party, twenty-one in number, left the White Sulphur Springs for the terminus of the Central Railroad. All went on pleasantly until about one o'clock in the day, and shortly after commenced the descent of Morris mountain, when it became alarmingly apparent to the passengers in the advance coach that the horses were running away; and to increase their terror the driver was seen rolling in the dust. The horses, thus left unchecked, went dashing on in their mad career, the coach reeling from side to side under its heavy top load, first upon the two wheels nearest the precipice and then inclining to an opposite direction, until it was at last thrown violently over, mangling, bruising and crushing the limbs of the terrified passengers, killing one horse, and breaking the leg of another. To add to the confusion of the scene, the horses which were not disabled, continued to drag the wreck over the ground, while the occupants were indiscriminately piled up and unable to help themselves. The thrilling incidents which followed are thus described by a passenger:—

I could neither speak nor move to help myself, being completely paralyzed with horror, though I could see distinctly all that was going on. Two or three persons were on top of me, and I verily believed that all my companions were killed. At this critical moment the rear coach came dashing down the mountain as if in hot pursuit. A young man who occupied a deck seat leaped off without waiting for the horses to slacken their speed, and hastened to our assistance. Jumping upon the upturned coach, he extricated the only lady passenger, and calling a Mr. Davis to aid him, supported her to a seat in the coach they had left. Leaving her under the charge of some ladies, he returned to the rescue of others. I have since learned that the name of this noble hearted young gentleman is Morrison, a resident of New York. He had under his care three ladies—Mrs. Huger and two Misses Huger, of South Carolina, who also rendered efficient service in administering to the necessities of the wounded. Mr. Morrison seemed to be the only gentleman present who was equal to the emergencies of the occasion.—He gave directions in a prompt and decisive manner, and but for his energy I verily believe nothing would have been done for our relief.

Water was asked for to bathe the head of the wounded lady, and the reply was that none could be obtained. Mr. M. at once found a broken demijohn of sulphur water in the coach, and from it procured a sufficient quantity to answer the purpose.

It was found impossible at that time to get by with the rear stage, as two of our horses were killed, one having had his brains dashed out and the other a leg broken; the throat of the latter being afterwards cut to put an end to his sufferings. The task was at length completed, and we reached the hotel, a mile below, where everything was done by the proprietor, Mr. Woodward, and his assistants, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Here, too, Mr. Morrison's suggestions were of great value.—He succeeded in having a boy mounted upon a horse, and despatched a message to Dr. Crump, at the Hot Springs, and another to the agent of the line for an extra coach: and the promptness with which they responded to the call was soon apparent. In an almost incredibly short space of time they were seen coming at full speed, in a buggy, and an extra coach following at the same rate.

With regard to the wounded, I may state that Judge Fry seemed to be more severely hurt than any one else, his injuries being mostly about the head. A boy, whose name I understood to be Gay, from Staunton, was delirious from the effects of a very severe contusion on the left temple. One gentleman, said to be from Norfolk, had both hands and arms dreadfully mashed and one eye severely cut. The lady passenger, who was travelling under the charge of Judge Fry, had a severe cut over one eye, and her left arm very much bruised. I was hurt internally. All, however, are doing well, and will no doubt recover.

From the N. Y. Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.

RELIGION AS A POLITICAL TEST.

Were it not disgusting, it would amuse us to see the savageness of the contest that has been waging for months between the two know-nothing parties on the subject of the religion of the candidate of one of them. It was, certainly, of the nature of a farce that an out-and-out know-nothing faction should have selected for their presidential candidate not only the son of a foreigner, but one who, until recently, was looked upon by his friends and associates as a Catholic. The party known as Choctaws, North Americans, or anti-slavery know-nothings, offered Mr. Fremont their nomination, and he formally accepted it, having avowed his sympathy with most of their principles, and his purpose to carry them out, if he could be elected. According to the New York Times, a Fremont paper, this convention, which thus nominated Mr. Fremont, was composed of those who "bolted from the American (know-nothing) national council and nominating convention in Philadelphia, by reason of the admission therein of delegates representing a Roman Catholic constituency—thus taking the most decided position as anti-Roman Catholics, and still maintaining that position." Yet, as if to illustrate how utterly profligate in principle know-nothingism is, and how necessarily self-stultifying, they take as their candidate a man supposed to be a Catholic.

Having selected such a one for their candidate, the next curious step is the attempt to make out—not that Mr. Fremont had given up being a Catholic—not that he was now a Protestant, or of no religion—a thing possible in itself, plausible moreover, and which he certainly has the political right to do without being politically questioned about it—but that he never had been a Catholic, never had so professed himself—this is, we think, the most audacious attempt on the credulity of the American people that has ever been tried. Had the appeal been made to the real American principle that a man's religion is not a matter on which he ought to submit to questioning—however contradictory this might be to the inquisitorial dicta of the know-nothings—their inconsistency would have found some to pardon it. But the attempt to make the public swallow so absurd a story as that Mr. Fremont did not for years profess himself a Roman Catholic, and nothing but a Roman Catholic, has actually something in it hardly one step from the sublime.

There is a relieving feature in this unpleasant business. It is that while there are scores of men who, by personal intercourse with Mr. Fremont in other days, are in a condition to give the most conclusive testimony—and many of these are hostile to Mr. Fremont politically—not one of them of any character has been found to violate the rights of private intercourse, or the political privilege of religious liberty, so much as to be induced to publish a word on the subject. The unseemly contest has been left to the two know-nothing factions to dispute between themselves, the one set averring—what Mr. Fremont does not, with his own words, aver—that he has never professed himself a Roman Catholic; the other set asserting that he has not ceased to be a Catholic but is playing some dark and mysterious part for the accomplishment of Catholic designs on the country.—The two sets are well matched. It would be a pity to interfere with them.

But we must insist on their letting alone the good name of the Catholic priesthood. It will not do for the friends of Mr. Fremont to malign falsely the character of the good old Jesuit Father Van Horseigh, who married him. Respect for the memory of a good priest, now deceased, will one day compel the overhauling of the coarse charges of the Tribune that he had no regard to the requirements of his sacred office.—The same kind of gross impropriety has been practised with a Catholic priest still living.—The Rev. Mr. Olivetti, of Whitehall, in the diocese of Albany, has been trumpted through the country as having declared that he knew Mr. Fremont to be a Catholic, and that he meant to vote for him on that account, and that he had five hundred men in Essex county whom he would make vote for him also. Mr. Olovetti has felt it proper to give a formal denial to this tissue of absurdities in a local paper at Whitehall. He says that he knows nothing about Mr. Fremont's religion—how should he?—that he has not had time to learn the merits of political parties in this country, and does not intend to vote at all, having enough to do with the discharge of his clerical duties. As to the retenue of five hundred men that were waiting for his word to vote, it is hard to think that such stories can be believed by any one. Catholics understand perfectly well their rights, and their *individual responsibilities* as citizens, and do not exercise their citizens' privilege at the dictation of any man. But the Catholic conscience in such matters, its liberty and its dignity, is a thing not to be understood by know-nothings, who bind themselves to do blindly of the knights that carry the dark lantern for their party.

Meanwhile, as the know nothing faction that sustains Mr. Fremont repels as fatal to his prospects the charge of his having for years been known as a Catholic, and the know nothing faction that opposes him maintains that he is still a Catholic at heart, and only a Protestant for the nonce, till after election, it gratifies us to witness the profound disgust with which a vast proportion of the community view this indecent discussion. Like the fictitious issues made up in the old courts to test a principle by an assumed trial between John Doe and Richard Roe, we believe that the effect of this vile contest between the two setts of know-nothings will be to banish from future contests all inquisitorial searches into the religious professions of political candidates.

Black-Republican Impudence.

Under the head of impudence, the Catholic Register and Freeman's Journal has the following:

We think we ought to help the circulation of the following political gem, by giving it a gratuitous advertisement:

A CAMPAIGN TRACT!!!

Catholics, Attention!!

Hear what Pope Gregory says about the slave-trade and those who deal in slaves.

Hear his anathemas denounced on all those who in any way countenance *slavery!* including, of course, those who, by voting for Buchanan or Fillmore, uphold the infamous traffic!

Read Pope Gregory's bull! The *Catholic clergy* in America entirely ignoring or losing sight of the above document, issued only a few years ago, it remains for Protestants to publish the same for the benefit of *all true Catholics*, none of whom would care to vote for Buchanan or Fillmore after reading this proclamation of his Holiness. They would rather vote for *John C. Fremont*, who is pledged to prostrate *"the slave oligarchy"* and to extend the area of freedom.

Fremont and Dayton clubs can be supplied with the above bull, illustrated by a handsome cut of the Pope, surrounded by his cardinals, engaged in the work of freeing a slave from his chains; in addition to other suitable matters, such as *Daniel O'Connell's* views on slavery; also those of other *celebrated Irishmen*, together with a map showing up, in suitable colors, the free and slaves States of the Union; all published together in an eight-page tract, which should be scattered broadcast among American Catholics. It is a knock-down argument, and must have a telling effect on that class of voters. Will be ready on the 10th of September.

Thousands of copies have been already ordered. Send early. Price per 1,000, $10; per 100, $1 25; or 2 cents single. Each order must be accompanied by the cash.

Address the publisher, JOS. H. LADD,
No. 22 Beekman st, New York.

Nothing can possibly be finer than that. Its cool, complacent effrontery is unmatchable. It is only very lately that some of Mr. Fremont's warmest supporters were in favor of restricting the political rights of Catholic citizens, and affected to doubt whether they, as Catholics, could really preserve a true allegiance to the country. *Presto!* and the scene changes; now Catholics are called upon to elect Fremont President, to "prostrate oligarchies," and destroy negro slavery at the bidding of a former Pope of Rome.

According to these silly tractarians, the Catholics (or some of them, at least) are not at all troubled with the common faculty called a *memory;* and the same political adventurers who have just tried, and just failed, to establish an oligarchy over the Catholic citizens, can instantly thereafter whistle up Catholic voters, to go, at their bidding, upon a wild hunt against the rights of some other portion of the people of the United States.

That the Pope of Rome has, at any time, declared that there is any sin in living under the constitution of this country, and in fully carrying out and defending every one of its compromises and provisions, is a falsehood too glaring to render service even in an insane outbreak of party spirit. In maintaining the integrity of this Union, the Catholic citizen needs not the impertinent advice of any mad factionist, and, in forming his opinion upon political duty, he can easily afford to dispense with the advice of hot-headed and empty-headed bigots and sectarians.

Is a White Man as good as a Negro!

The Question of Superiority Settled.

It would appear, by the following paragraph from the Martinsville Monitor, that the black republicans of indiana have settled in their minds the question as to the relative superiorty of the black and white races, which, after long study, Mr. Union-sliding Banks was unable to decide upon. The incident related occurred at a Fremont barbacue in Morgan county:

"The most characteristic part of the whole affair occurred at the table. A mechanic, who had hitherto been a strong Fremont man, was on the ground with his wife and child. At a given word he attempted to cross the rope to the table, but was met by one of the marshals and told to stand back and give room for the ladies. He stepped back as he was told, when seven or eight women, 'AS BLACK AS THE ACE OF SPADES,' advanced before him to the table, and ate with the rest of the Fremont ladies and gentlemen. This was too much for him. He tore the Fremont badge from his breast, and swore that, although he was a poor mechanic, he was yet a little better than a negro. He said that if he and his wife were to be thrust back from a Fremont barbecue to give place to negroes, he no longer was a Fremont man, and immediately stamped the Fremont badge under his feet, and declared his intention to vote for Buchanan. We are informed that four or five others did likewise. It is said that not less than twenty negroes ate at the first table."

From the Philadelphia News, Sept. 19.

NEGRO FREMONTERS ON THE STUMP.

We learn that a burley negro is now engaged traversing the interior of the State, and making stump speeches in favor of Col. Fremont. This is practical amalgamation, and affords but another illustration of the truth of the charge that Black Republicanism is but another name for Abolitionism. In New York, we learn, Fred. Douglas, whose paper is the leading Republican supporter of Mr. Fremont in Western New York, has taken the stump, and will fill appointments from now until the election. He delivered two addresses before the Republican Fremont Clubs of Otisco, Onondaga County, some seventeen miles from Syracuse.

In his remarks, he stated that he would sooner, with Banks, let the Union slide, than that Mr. Fremont should be defeated: and that any Republican should prefer to support Fremont, knowing him to be a Roman Catholic and against the extension of slavery, than to vote for a Protestant who was not known to be pledged to the North, as against the South. He was careful to "curse" the stars and stripes, as he has frequently done, and avoided his usual bitter denunciations of the Constitution and the Union. It is evidently his study to follow the example of Weed, Giddings and his other co-laborers, and to conceal his real sentiments until after election.

The Falsehoods of William Y. Roberts,

the Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas under the bogus Topeka Constitution.

Two of the mercenaries travelling our State at the present time are the so-called Gov. ROBERTS, who holds his commission under the Topeka Constitution—a Constitution framed by a public meeting in Kansas which confessedly does not represent even the people whom it purports to represent—and a man by the name of HOLLIDAY, who also boasts of a sounding title derived from the same doubtful authority.

ROBERTS got himself into a scrape in Franklin, Venango County, the other day, by alleging that he had called upon the Pennsylvania delegation at the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and implored them to do something to bring peace to Kansas, an accusation which the Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER nailed to the counter as a false coin, in a conversation with Roberts himself, making Roberts admit that the charge was without a shadow of foundation.

Roberts has misrepresented the Toombs Pacification Bill in the Senate and the circumstances attending its passage. He claims to have pointed out objections to its details to Senator Bigler and others which were not removed, and that if the bill had become a law on account of this omission, it would have made Kansas a Slave State. We have the best authority for saying that the only defect pointed out by Mr. Roberts was that the penalties against interfering with the elective franchise were too light, and after this suggestion they were made entirely satisfactory. He said to numerous persons that a bill allowing *bona fide* citizens to decide the question would make Kansas a Free State, and he also declared to General Cass, Gov. Bigler and others in Washington, that nine-tenths of the people in Kansas were for a Free State: that the principal troubles in Kansas proceeded from bad men in both parties, and men without interest in the Territory, and he did not hesitate to denounce to these gentlemen some of the Free State party as fanatical and unprincipled. With what propriety can such a man say it was intended by the Toombs bill to make Kansas a Slave State? For if General Cass and others believed his statements they certainly had no such intention themselves.

In this connection, and in confirmation of what we have said, we ask our readers to peruse the following statement of John McCarthy and John Roberts, of this city, Members of the last State Legislature, and citizens whose integrity no man in this community will dare to dispute. Thomas S. Roberts, who makes the original statement, is at present a member of the City Councils, and is one of our most estimable citizens. These gentlemen show what Lieut. Gov. Roberts thought of the Kansas trouble *after* the Cincinnati convention, and before his interview with Gov. Bigler and Gen. Cass, and they also prove upon him duplicity of the most extraordinary character. Their statements are not only entitled to entire credence, but we defy Roberts and his friends to point out wherein they are defective. Those of our citizens of western Pennsylvania, who have heard the speeches of Roberts and Holliday, should preserve this article, and fling it into the teeth of these emissaries of disunion whenever they again make their appearance:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9th, 1856.

HON. WM. BIGLER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a conversation with Mr. Wm. Y. Roberts, formerly of Pennsylvania, and now of Kansas, which took place in the cars on the 7th of June last, on our return from the Cincinnati Convention, and on the route between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wm. Y. Roberts, Mr. John McCarthy, Mr. John Roberts and myself, were seated together, and in giving us a detailed history of the state of affairs in Kansas, he unreservedly declared it as his conviction, that *all* the *troubles* in that country were to be attributed to the violence and misconduct of a few ultraists, and evil disposed persons, belonging to *both parties.*

He detailed at great length, the doings of many of the extremists—and among the rest, most positively asserted, "that a certain E. W. Brown, Editor of the Kansas *'Herald of Freedom,'* an Abolition paper—was the very worst man in the Territory"—"that he, by his inflamatory writings, and violent abuse," had done more to produce discord and retard the prospects and interests of the Territory, than all the pro-slavery men in it—and further, "that his *departure* from the Territory and the suppression of *his paper*, would not only have a tendency to promote harmony and peace—but would be hailed with joy, by nearly all the real, bonafide settlers, whether pro-slavery or free state men."

He also further admitted that many of those claiming to belong to the Free State party had emigrated to the Territory from the East, merely for the purpose of controlling its inhabitants and elections, without any serious intention to become bona fide residents thereof. At the same time, he took occasion to censure the Emigrant Aid Societies, for sending out large numbers of men, at the cost of the societies; and without a dollar in their pockets on their arrival, to maintain them until they could find employment. He argued that such was not the way to build up a prosperous Territory, or to secure the ends they ought to strive for.

He also claimed that the question of land locations and town sites, with the speculations incident thereto, had much to do with the early troubles in the Territory; that it frequently led to angry debates and broils between men from the Northern and Southern States, in which, as a matter of course, the friends of the different parties soon became warm partizans: and this had contributed as much to create an angry and excited feeling as the question of slavery.

Another point he distinctly avowed, was this belief that if they were left alone to themselves, and agitation in the East and South put a stop to, they could and would soon settle their difficulties in a quiet and peaceable manner, and, moreover, with but little or no risk of Kansas becoming a slave State.

Upon referring to the *reports* of the robberies and murders at that time current, he affirmed that *peaceable* and *well disposed* persons had no occasion for, nor need they be in the fear of either their persons or property: that at no time was he ever insulted by a pro-slavery man, although he was out among them, night and day, and was well known to be a free State man.

In haste, I submit myself, yours,

THOS. J. ROBERTS.

We, the undersigned, having been present at the time the above conversation took place, fully endorse and corroborate the statements of Mr. T. J. Roberts, as above set forth, as correct and true.

JOHN McCARTHY,
JOHN ROBERTS.

DISUNION IN THE WORD.—The New York *Tribune* gives prominence to the following disunion sentiment, which enters largely into the Republican creed:

Whatever domestic reasons there may be for preserving the Union between the Free and Slave States, the European Democrats are pretty well convinced that they *have nothing to hope but everything to fear from that Union*, while on the other hand the despots of Europe regard the slave States as their natural allies.

☞The Know Nothings can't see how Mr. Buchanan is to be elected! We should be surprized if they could *see* any thing after living two years in a dungeon, with no other light than a *dark lantern!*

Union Meeting!

The Friends of Buchanan and an Undivided Union, will hold a Mass Convention at McConnellsburg, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of October next, to which ALL who are opposed to the Abolition tendencies of Black Republicanism, are cordially invited. Senator BIGLER, WILSON REILLY, and a number of other distinguished speakers will be present. The meeting will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In the evening there will be a GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION and DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS!

From the Fulton Democrat, Sept. 19.

Another Recruit!

Below will be found an eloquent letter from Mr. GEORGE A. SMITH, of Dublin Township, giving his reasons for coming out in favor of Buchanan, Breckinridge and the Union! Don't fail to read it, and then hand it to your neighbor:

MR. EDITOR:—

Having, for the past year, carefully watched the changing and development of political parties, new and old in our land, the conviction has been forced upon me, that there are but two great political parties *now* in existence in the North; the Democratic party, which is emphatically the only true national party; the party which knows no North or South; the party which abhors and eschews sectional strife, and seeks to allay the storms which threaten to destroy the perpetuity of our Union; the party which is willing to abide by the Constitution and give to each State its special rights, and to each individual citizen his peculiar privileges: and on the other hand the opposition, composed of factions, all combined, for the purpose of gaining power by sectional agitation. Whatever may have been the former position of parties, it is now apparent that the opposition to the Democratic party, North, is held together only by one common principle of opposition to the rights and institutions of the South.

The American party, which once so loudly professed to be the only true union party, has been, in a great measure, false to its pledges, false to its honor, false to the country and false to our own flag, which has so long waved in its starry beauty over a free and undivided people. It is a shame that former members of the American party in the North are now found battling under the banner of a party which was conceived in treachery, born in darkness, and nurtured upon fanaticism: which has no high or holy aim in view; no patriotic regard for our glorious Union as it is; and from which we have nothing to hope in the future, but agitation, sectional enmity and final national disruption.

I am fully aware of the strength of party prejudices, and old party ties. I know that a man in forsaking a party is looked upon as forsaking his principles too: but when it is the party which thus changes, and an individual is left standing upon a deserted platform, he certainly cannot be blamed for acting honestly in seeking the ranks of that party which is truest to his country, its institutions and the people's rights.

I can never indirectly, or by inactivity give aid or comfort to Black Republicanism. I do not here intend to comment upon its principles—I detest them, and wish to place myself where I can most effectually battle against them. It would be folly to adhere to a palsied body, and utterly useless under present circumstances to vote for Fillmore, as that at least would be but occupying a middle position, unless he could be elected, which the Republican party has rendered impossible.

I shall, therefore, henceforth as long as the Democratic party remains true to the Constitution and to the people, act heart and hand with it. Its principles shall be my principles; its battles my battles; its victories my victories: and I shall help to raise the shout of joy when, in November next, all traitors to our country's flag shall be trodden beneath the heel of Democratic wrath, and crushed by a power which I trust shall ever seek to make our union stronger, greater and more triumphantly beautiful. With respect, I am yours, &c.

G. A. SMITH.

Fort Littleton, Sept. 6th, 1856.

Gov. Floyd and Mr. Fremont.

The New York Herald, Evening Post, and Tribune have been the mediums in giving extensive circulation to a report that Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, had taken the liberty—on the presumption of his enemies that he represented the entire democracy of the whole Union—to tender the democratic presidential nomination to Mr. Fremont before he was nominated by the black republicans. This report we conceived too absurd for contradiction; but, as Governor Floyd has thought fit to notice the fabrication in positive and emphatic terms, we cheerfully give place to his letter of denial. Here it is:

ABINGDON, Va., September 6, 1856.

I hasten to answer your kind note received this morning, and to say that there is scarcely a shadow of foundation for the statements contained in the slip you sent me. I never had an interview with Fremont, except at his own seeking or that of his special friends. I never made any offer to him of anything for myself or others. He never expressed any censure for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in my hearing. All that is gammon from beginning to end. I never saw him until I met him in New York; and, after a short acquaintance, considered him very light metal, (notwithstanding Mariposa,) and extremely ill-informed upon all political subjects. I broke off all communication with him on political subjects, because I saw that the influences which governed him were abolition. These are the simple facts; and the only thing about it which worries me is to think that the interviews of gentlemen, in the confidence of privacy, should be made the subject of newspaper discussion, and *misrepresented*, too, for the purpose of giving something of effect to the fables they are filled with.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF MR. BUCHANAN.—The more reckless portion of the opposition have been attempting to make the public believe that "Old Hickory" did not hold Mr. BUCHANAN in high estimation. They allege that GEN. JACKSON wrote a letter, in which he spoke disparagingly of Mr. B., but that misrepresentation has been exposed by Mr. MAC GAVOCK, of Nashville, who had the curiosity to see the letter of GEN. JACKSON, from which a quotation has been hawked about, and he finds it infamously mutilated. Immediately succeeding the quotation made by the Know-Nothings, is the following in Gen. JACKSON'S own hand writing:

"*Mr. Buchanan is a man of fine talents, and if he comes into the department of state will execute the duties with ability.*"

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 26, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stable.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterbout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE SCOTT,
Auditor General,
JACOB FRY, JR.
Surveyor General,
COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. K. KETTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Bedford Township will meet at Barley's School House in said township, on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of St. Clair and Napier will meet at the house of Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, near the Township line, about 7 miles from Schellsburg, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Liberty Township will meet at Stonerstown on Monday, October 6.

The Democrats of Middle and South Woodberry will meet at house of Wm. S. Fluck, Esq. on Tuesday October 7.

The Democrats of HOPEWELL Township will meet at the house of Abraham Fluke on Saturday the 11th day of October.

Able Speakers will be present at all the meetings.

BUCHANAN CLUB OF BEDFORD BO.

☞Will meet in the Court House on Saturday evening Sept. 27, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested. The public are respectfully invited to attend. We have no secrets.

JOSIAH D. SHUCK, President.

John P. Reed, Secretary.

☞The Democrats of Glorious Old Londonderry met at Palo Alto on last Saturday and reared a magnificent Hickory in honor of Democracy and the union. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Col. McKAIG, of Cumberland, WM. M. HALL, Esq. of Bedford, and others.

The Democrats of Tod Township, Huntingdon County, and Broad Top, Liberty, and Hopewell, Bedford County, met at Coalmont on the same day, and were addressed by Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, Gen. GEO. W. SPEER, and Gen. A. P. WILSON. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at both meetings.

☞READ FIRST PAGE WITH CARE, but especially the article "Look at the Question as it Is."

Pennsylvania and Virginia.

☞A valued lady correspondent writes us from Capon Springs, Va. that we may set the Old Dominion down at from 15 to 40,000 majority for Buchanan and Breckinridge; and proposes an exchange of a GOLD PEN with a SONNET against a BOQUETT for the INAUGURATION Ball, that VIRGINIA will give a larger majority for the Democratic Ticket than PENNSYLVANIA. As this does not partake of the nature of a bet, we accede to the proposition with great pleasure; and will esteem it a pleasing incident to make the exchange; premising, however, that the Old Keystone will gallantly lead the Democratic column. Whilst we shall endeavor to use the pen in the promulgation of sound truths, we are satisfied that no lady at the Ball will wear a Boquett with more grace than our fair correspondent.

THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETINGS

Now holding throughout the country exceed any thing ever witnessed on any former occasion.—In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. FIFTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATS assembled at one meeting—in Pittsburg TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND—in Dayton, Ohio, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND. It would take a *Daily* paper ten yards square to give a description of all the meetings which proclaim for Buchanan, Breckenridge, Democracy and the Union!

WHERE IS THEIR TICKET?

☞The Abolitionists loudly claim that they will carry Pennsylvania for Fremont by from 20 to 30,000 majority, and yet they have no Electoral Ticket in the Field! Cannot a man with half an eye see that the Ticket now professing to represent Fillmore is pledged to Fremont? So disgraceful a *fraud* was never before presented to the public gaze.

☞It afforded us much pleasure, a few days since, to take by the hand Mr. EDWARD HARRISON, who has just returned from California after an absence of several years. He looks well, and his return was warmly greeted by his numerous friends in Bedford. He's one of the men that every body likes. May he live to enjoy many happy days with his interesting little family.

Negro Suffrage.

We learn from the last Greensburg *Democrat* that one of the K. N. candidates for assembly in that District has declared himself in favor of permitting negroes to vote. In the K. N. Legislature of 1855, a member named Smith, from Allegheny, offered a resolution on the first day of the session bestowing upon negroes the right to vote—and BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, the fusion candidate for Surveyor General, voted in the affirmative. Add this vote to his votes on the Jug Law, and Laporte is a pretty specimen of humanity to ask *white men* to vote for him.

☞We are authorized to say that Mr. DAVID BOTTOMFIELD, of South Woodberry Township, is not a member of the secret Order—that Mr. Jordan put his name upon his secret K. N. Circular without his knowledge or consent—and that it is not his intention to carry out its instructions or act with that party in the future.

☞We are requested by JACOB H. WRIGHT, Esq. to say he "lost either in Schellsburg or on the way home, on Friday the 19th inst. a morocco Portmonnie containing $45 in bank notes with many valuable papers. One 10 note on the Bank of York, Pa. and one 10 on the Commercial Bank of Bedford, Mass. Balance in $5 bills, Banks not recollected. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to the owner at Pleasantville."

Wilson Reilly.

☞This able and eloquent Democrat has made troops of friends wherever his powerful voice has been raised in vindication of the Constitution and the Union. He possesses the elements of popularity to a greater degree, perhaps, than any gentleman in Franklin county. In every instance in which Mr. Reilly has been before the people of his native county for any office, he has handsomely led his party ticket. This is a proud testimonial to his worth.

Some ten or twelve years ago, he was twice placed in nomination for the Legislature by the Democracy, contrary to his own wishes and inclinations, when the Whig majority ranged from seven to eight hundred. The first time he was opposed by Mr. Pumroy, his present opponent for Congress, and the second time by Mr. Pumroy's nephew. Mr. Reilly was defeated, on both occasions, by barely one hundred majority, thus running about 600 ahead of his ticket.

It is falsely alleged that Mr. Pumroy, who aspires to Congress, defeated Mr. Reilly in the Legislative combat. But this allegation is untrue in every particular, FOR THEY WERE BOTH DEFEATED!

The result of that election proves, incontestibly, that Mr. Reilly was a much stronger and more popular man than Mr. Pumroy. In a Whig county, which gave 800 majority against his party, Mr. R. came within 100 votes of an election, and Mr. Pumroy was defeated by nearly the same number of votes.

Two years ago Mr. Reilly was the standard bearer of the democratic party for Congress in this District. Where, then, was the "green spot" with her 800 majority? Why, his opponent, Mr. Robison, came out of Franklin with a little over 100 majority! And how did the 17th Congressional District do? With a clear majority of 1500 against the democratic party, it only gave about 200 against Mr. Reilly; which he will triumphantly overcome in the present contest.

Mr. Reilly is every where popular, and deservedly so. He is a self-made man, the architect of his own fortune, having begun the business of life as a mechanic, and now ranks with the first Lawyers in the Commonwealth. Possessing all these virtues and qualities, he is still a poor man, owing to the fact that he is blessed with a large and interesting family, whose support and education requires all the means acquired by his profession.

Without money, without friends, and with nothing but an unconquerable determination to be a MAN, he has struggled through the vicissitudes of a cold world, until he has reached a proud eminence, both in the political and legal world. The youth of America should emulate his example. The Fathers of America will remember him at the ballot-box.

It might naturally be supposed that one thus distinguished by all the marks that indicate the perfect gentleman, would escape the malevolence of personal scurrility. But not so in Bedford. The organ of the Ablitionists here has assailed him with the vilest epithets and inuendoes that depraved hearts are capable of inventing—and even his lovely daughter, a girl who is the idol of the town in which she lives—sweet, amiable, accomplished—has been the object of attack by these unprincipled party leaders, an attack which is thus hurled back by the the Whig and Transcript, the organ of our opponents in Chambersburg:

"It is with the utmost regret that we are obliged to denounce the outrage committed at the expense of WILSON REILLY and his FAMILY, and at the expense of common propriety and decency by the editor of the Bedford INQUIRER in his last issue. No one is more zealously opposed to the election of Mr. Reilly than are we; but our opposition shall be conducted upon honorable grounds, and under no circumstances and by no personal provocation could we be induced into so gross an abuse of the feelings of gentility entertained by the humblest grade of civilized society, as that perpetrated by our misguided cotemporary, and which we are compelled to stigmatise as not only a violation of delicacy, but as a glaring example of BLACKGUARDISM."

Downright Lying

The Weapon of the Enemies of Democracy!

☞It is to be deeply regretted, for the morals of the country, that bold, positive, pointed lying, is the principal weapon employed against the Democratic party by our opponents in Bedford, as they give expression to their views through a paper recognized and circulated by them as their organ. On the 12th inst. they positively charged that Judge KIMMEL had called a special Court on the 17th for the sole purpose of naturalizing 15 or 20 Foreign Papist voters; known to be a deliberate lie at the time it was penned. Mr. MOWER and other gentlemen of the Bar were instrumental in having this Court convened for other and different purposes, as the Records prove. There was but one individual naturalized, and he was not thought of when the Court was ordered.

The same paper declared that WM. T. RALSTON did not authorize his name to be used as one of the Vice Presidents at our late democratic county meeting, although he took his seat upon the stand beside Judge NOBLE, the President, and remained there until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, warmly applauding the speakers—a fact witnessed by hundreds of our citizens!

The same paper as positively declared that JACOB BOWSER was made a Secretary of said meeting without his consent, and that he is for Filmore, a lie which Mr. Bowser refutes over his own signature!

The same paper as positively declared that O. E. SHANNON, Esq., one of our ablest Lawyers—best citizens—and a man whose generous nature overflows in acts of charity—whose purse is never closed to the wants of the poor—who could command $20,000 on his own paper—would have starved if Mr. Cessna had not taken him in as a Clerk—that he is not a partner in the practice of the Law—a lie which Mr. C. branded on the forehead of its authors in a card over his proper signature!

Now, when such a deliberate, systematic, and infamous system of wilful LYING is practised in our own town and county, the enormity of the charges preferred against the Democracy as having their origin in the far-off land of KANSAS cannot mislead the judgment of any man whose powers of thought rise above that of the idiot. We are sorry to have to use language so strong, but nothing milder will portray the true character of the fiendish spirit with which we have to deal.

Jacob Bowser.

In an article under the above head, in the Bedford Chronicle and Inquirer of the 12th inst. I am represented as a so-called American and Filmore man, although I had acted as an officer of the Democratic meeting which assembled in Bedford on Monday evening of court week. Now, I take this mode of saying that the article is untrue from beginning to end. I was consulted as to whether I would serve as one of the Secretaries of the meeting, and was nominated with my own free will and consent. And further, I am a Democrat and nothing else, and will cheerfully record my vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the whole Democratic Ticket.

This statement I deem necessary in order to do justice to myself, my neighbors and friends, and that I may not be held up as a two-faced individual.

JACOB BOWSER.

To G. W. Bowman.

Colerain Township, Sept. 20, 1856.

☞Did not our opponents know they were giving circulation to a glaring falsehood when they asserted that the Democrats got up a meeting at St. Clairsville for the purpose of interfering with an Abolition meeting held at Pleasantville on the same day. The very reverse was the fact. They having called their meeting after ours was announced. But this gave us no trouble. They can hold their meetings just when they please. They don't hurt us—on the other hand they make us votes. They tried to make an imposing demonstration at Schellsburg on Friday last, and were terribly disappointed. It is true, a few hundred people were brought together by the commotion, and a rumor that both parties were to meet in discussion. The result of the proceedings, however, only served to confirm Democrats in the faith of their party and its principles, and to leave our opponents in a more distracted condition than they were before they met—some minus their pocket books! There was but one thing connected with that meeting calculated to disturb the mind of Democrats, viz:—the prostitution of our old CASS & BUTLER Flag to the vile purposes of Know Nothingism. This was mean and contemptible, and so considered by all men of candor. A man who was once a Democrat, but now an oath-bound know nothing, was the instrument used to procure a Flag intended for a nobler purpose.

☞QUERY?—Is it calculated to give strength and character to a Church for one of its Ruling Elders—a man who aids in the administration of the Sacraments—to engage in carrying political Flags about the streets, and getting up a political fuss generally?

"Popular Sovereignty" and the Jug Law!

A Few Plain Facts for the People!

☞The great and only principle which sustains our beautiful form of Government is POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—allowing the people of each State to form their own local Laws. The enemies of Democracy desire to curtail Freemen of this inestimable right. Mr. Gibson, the Abolitionist from Ohio, who spoke in Bedford a few weeks since, said that the Republicans went for popular sovereignty when the people acted in accordance with their views, but not otherwise! To make the matter plain we will state a case in point. The people of Pennsylvania decided against a Prohibitory LIQUOR LAW. Mr. Fr. JORDAN, a member of the State Senate, declared, by his acts, that the people had no right to nullify the wishes of the Temperance fanatics, and accordingly spit upon their decision and voted for the Jug Law. This will be understood by every body. Now the Kansas question is this and nothing else. The people there, blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh, demand that they, and they alone, have the right to say whether Slavery shall, or shall not, exist in that State. The fanatical abolitionists join issue and declare that they have not; that Congress has the right to settle the question for them although the Constitution expressly gives the power to the States.

Slavery is an Evil, and so is intoxicating drinks when improperly used—but who will admit the doctrine that a fanatical abolition or temperance faction shall control the free action of the PEOPLE on these subjects. Gov. Pollock, Mr. Jordan, and his know-nothing brethren in the Legislature attempted to ride over the "sovereign voice" in Pennsylvania on the Liquor question, and were indignantly frowned down by the masses, just as the abolitionists will be.

Mr. BUCHANAN is not the advocate of Slavery, and never was. The Democratic Party is not the advocates of Slavery, and never was. We defy any living man to shew to the contrary. All the democracy demand is that the people of the several States shall settle the question according to their own judgment as we did in Pennsylvania. Is'nt this fair?—Is'nt it honest?—Can any man successfully deny the fact? Well, then, this is the whole of the Kansas Question, and this the Platform upon which the Democratic Party stands. LET NO MAN BE DECEIVED!

☞The meeting of the Buchanan Club of Bedford on Saturday last was a spirited affair and largely attended. Eighteen persons signed the Constitution, after which the Club was briefly addressed by the President, Mr. Shuck, G. W. Bowman, O. E. Shannon, Maj. Taliaferro and S. H. Tate, when it adjourned with great enthusiasm. It meets again on next Saturday evening and we hope there will be a large turn-out.

☞JOHN H. MARSHALL, Esq.—The Democrats in the 2d Congressional District, in the city of Philadelphia, have placed this sterling democrat in nomination for Congress. This honor was deservedly bestowed, for Mr. M. has done good service in vindicating the cause of the great democratic party. For a young man he possesses an enviable reputation as a lawyer. His election to Congress from the great commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania, would impose upon him great and important duties, but we feel confident he would be equal to the task. He possesses in an eminent degree all the elements necessary to make an able, attentive, and valuable member. We wish him success over his know-nothing abolition opponent, E. Joy Morris.

☞We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Mr. AUGHINBAUGH, in the proper column, by which it will be seen that he proposes to open a School of the highest grade in Bedford—and, from what we know of him from reliable sources, we have no hesitation in saying that if our citizens encourage him as they should, as good an education can be acquired under his instruction as in any other Institution in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Let all who desire to give their children a thorough education, give this notice the attention which its importance demands, and their highest expectations will be realized. We rejoice in the prospect before us of such a School.

ACCESSIONS TO THE FREMONT RANKS.—The Rev. Mr. Anderson, a big, black negro, is canvassing Indiana for Fremont. He made a speech at Rising Sun, on Sunday of last week. He first sung a song, and then commenced as follows:—

"I have been making Fremont speeches, and this is the fourth one I have made to-day. I am for Fremont, free speech, free soil, free negroes, and free white men—*when they behave themselves.*"

A TRUE VIEW OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

Negro Fred. Douglass's paper of August 15 takes down the names of Gerrit Smith and McFarland, the radical abolition candidates for the Presidency and vice Presidency, puts up the names of Fremont and Dayton, and gives the following programme of black republican principles and designs:

"In supporting Fremont and Dayton, we are in no wise required to abandon a single anti-slavery truth or principle which we have hitherto cherished and publicly advocated. Hereafter, as hitherto, we shall contend for every principle and maintain every doctrine laid down in the platform of the radical abolitionists. The unconstitutionality of slavery, the illegality of slavery, the right of Federal government to abolish slavery in every part of this republic, whether in States or Territories, will be as firmly held and as sternly insisted upon as hitherto. And we are more reconciled to accepting Fremont and Dayton by the fact that they are surrounded by a party of progressive men. We take them, therefore, not merely for what they are, but for what we have good reason to believe they will become when they have lived for a time in the element of anti-slavery disunion. In supporting them we neither dishonor our principles nor lessen our means of securing their adoption and active application. We can reach the ears and hearts of as great a number within the ranks of the republican party as we could possibly do by remaining outside those ranks. We know of no law applicable to the progress and promulgation of radical abolition principles which would act less favorably towards our principles inside the party than outside of it.

"The right and duty of the federal government to abolish slavery everywhere in the United States is entirely true and deeply important—and yet, it must be confessed that this doctrine has been made appreciable but to a few minds, the dwellers in the mountain peaks of the moral world, who catch the first beams of morning long before the slumberers in the valleys awake from their dreams. This new doctrine, we think, may very properly be left to take its turn in the arena of discussion. Time and argument will do more for its progress, and its final adoption by the people, than can be done for it in the present crisis by the votes of the isolated radical abolitionists.

The Orders to Gov. Geary,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is understood that the telegraphic despatch transmitted by the State Department to Governor Geary, is to the following effect:

If the Militia, which previous orders sent by Colonel Emory made subject to the requisition of General Smith, are not sufficient for the exigency, Mr. Marcy wishes to be notified by telegraph, remarking that the insurrectionary invasion of Kansas by way of Nebraska and the subsequent hostile attacks on the Post Office at Franklin, and on the dwellings of Titus and Clark, seem to have stimulated to unlawful acts of the same character on the border of Missouri, and that the President expects Governor Geary to maintain the public peace, and bring to punishment all acts of violence or disorder by whomsoever perpetrated, relying on his energy and discretion, and the approved capacity, decision and coolness of character of General Smith to prevent or suppress all attempts to kindle civil war in the Territory.

The Telegraphic despatch from the War Department to General Smith, bears date Sept. 9th, acquainting him that it is the purpose of the President to secure him all the militia force necessary to maintain order and suppress insurrection, and that no military operation shall be carried on in Kansas, otherwise than under his instructions and orders. Hence, he is instucted not to permit the employment of militia, or any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

☞Gov. Geary has arrived in Kansas, and has issued a proclamation ordering all unlawfully armed bodies to disperse or leave the territory. He is likely to deprive Black Republicanism of its thunder, by taking stringent measures for the restoration of peace there, a consummation which the Disunionists would of all things deplore.

Look Out for Murders in Kansas.

A leading FREMONT man, from the County of Berks, whose name can be given if it is necessary, declared, on Thursday last, that we had not yet heard the worst of the difficulties in Kansas—that a great battle was to be fought there in time to operate upon the October election in Pennsylvania, *and that the Free State men were resolved to produce an excitement if five hundred lives were sacrificed*, or words to that effect!

Whether this man spoke in a vein of mere idle boasting, or not it is certain that the desperation of the disunion leaders is such, that they will stop at nothing to alarm the public mind. We therefore address our friends in the distant counties to be prepared for all sorts of Roorbacks, for all kinds of lying handbills, and to disregard them. It is unnecessary that we should say more, unless it may be to remind them that, in former campaigns, the trick of these eleventh hour cards has often been tried with success. Forewarned is forearmed.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Black Republican Sentiment.

Henry C. Wright, who is lecturing for Fremont, in Michigan, has written a letter to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in which he gives utterance to the following infamous sentiment:

"My text is—DOWN WITH THE AMERICAN UNION! UP WITH THE NORTHERN REPUBLIC! THE THOUGHTS OF THOUSANDS ARE TURNED TO THIS GLORIOUS CONSUMMATION BY RECENT EVENTS IN WASHINGTON AND KANSAS."

Traitor as he is, this fellow is honest. He utters boldly what all the other Black Republicans aim at and desire, but dare not say so at present for fear of public indignation. With the many evidences of the disunion principles of the Fremont Abolitionists which have been laid before the people, it is astonishing that he should be supported by so large a body of citizens as have rallied under his black banner.—Treason is rife in the land, and it behooves the patriotic, national men of all parties to rally together to put it down.—*Daily News, (Fillmore Paper.)*

INTRODUCED EIGHTEEN BILLS IN TWENTY-ONE DAYS.

The friends of Colonel Fremont claim that he is a worker and great business-man, in proof which they allege that during his twenty-one days' service in the Senate he introduced eighteen bills. To those who know that most of the bills introduced in Congress are prepared by the clerks of committees, employed and payed by the Government, this feat will not be deemed very marvellous. Few bills are reported to Congress which a good, clear-headed business man could not prepare in a few hours. If Col. Fremont's friends had informed the public how many of these eighteen bills he induced Congress to convert into laws, we might judge of his sagacity in their preparation and the confidence reposed in him by the legislative department of the Government.—We have known many persons to introduce a score of bills, when few, if any of them, ever commanded the approval of Congress. It is an easy thing to introduce bills, but a far different one to give them the impress of laws.

We have looked, in this connexion, at Col. Fremont's account as a Senator from the 10th to the 30th of September, 1850:

September 30, 1850, mileage, 10,270	$4,108 00
per diem, 230 days	1,840 00
December 2, 1853, additional mileage, 3,686 miles, short charged 1st session, 31st Congress	1,474 40
February 11, 1854, per diem for detention by sickness on journeying home after the 1st session, 31st Congress, 85 days.	688 00
	8,110 40

Will Colonel Fremont's friends tell us whether during these 230 days, for which he charged and received pay, he had not ample time to prepare his eighteen bills without overtaxing his mental faculties? Will they tell us what route must be travelled to make the distance from California and back 13,956 miles: Will they explain why he was not satisfied with what he charged at the time, but demanded an addition three years afterwards? We should like to be informed where he was sick on the road eighty-six days when returning home in 1850. This record shows that Colonel Fremont served twenty-one days, and no more, and that he received $8,110 40, being at the rate of $386 20 per day.—We think he might well afford to draw eighteen bills for such a per diem. From his returning and making an additional claim in 1853, and again in 1854, we get a glimpse at his ruling passion. Do his supporters believe the compensation received by him reasonable and proper? We suspect that most people will come to the conclusion that the $5,928 received in 1850, at the time of the service, was an ample compensation, and that his return and demanding over two thousand dollars more reveals a trait in his character which few will applaud.—*Washington Union.*

Pennsylvanian, Sept. 19.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

This distinguished Statesman arrived in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, and took lodging's at the Merchant's Hotel. The news of his arrival spread through the city on the wings of the wind, and in a very short time an immense concourse had assembled in front of the Hotel, to give him a genuine Democratic welcome.—The Keystone Club and the Democratic Young Men's Club, of New York, accompanied by Dodsworth's celebrated band, arrived immediately to pay him their respects. Mr. BUCHANAN returned them his cordial thanks for the enthusiastic reception they had given him, after which he was introduced to the gentlemen of the Clubs, and the citizens present. The "outside pressure" which had by this time swelled to a multitude, became anxious for his appearance. He made a few appropriate remarks, which were received with deafening shouts of enthusiasm. After the band had played a number of beautiful airs, the Club took up their line of March for the Walnut street wharf, on their return to New York, greatly delighted with their visit to our city, and carrying with them the warmest feelings of admiration and respect of all who had the pleasure of making their acquaintance.

The Friends of Bleeding Kansas.

It is amusing to witness the dramatic efforts of the Black Republicans in their domonstrations upon the subject of bleeding Kansas. In Lancaster county, we have Mr. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS shedding profuse tears over the sufferings of the people in Kansas; in Westmoreland county, we have JOHN COVODE excited to the uttermost over the same prolific subject; and in the third Congressional District in this city, Mr. MILLWARD is no doubt equally excited on this interesting theme, and so with other patriots of the same school. And yet, these gentlemen belong to a party which has absolutely squandered away a whole session of Congress without contributing in the slightest degree to the settlement of the troubles in Kansas.

The majority of the House of Representatives, of which they are members, was elected in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and they now desire to be re-elected to the same body. What are their claims? A whole session of Congress spent in partizan efforts, nine weeks lost in a fruitless struggle to choose a Speaker, not because they had not the power, but because of dissensions among themselves; and when the Senate proposed a fair bill, pacifying and adjusting the difficulties in Kansas, over which they have made so many prayers and uttered so many threats, the House of which they are members rejected it in disdain. When the President finally called them together to provide for the army, which was to enforce fair voting in this same disturbed Territory, they attempted to affix upon it a proviso prohibiting the use of the public money for the sustenance of the army until the very laws were repealed which they themselves had refused to repeal when a fair offer to that effect was made by the other branch of the National Legislature.

The new M. E. Church recently erected at Rays Hill, Bedford county, Pa. will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday the 5th Oct. Services to commence on Saturday previous at 11 o'clock. Several Ministers are expected to be present on the occasion. Preachers and people of the neighboring charges, are most cordially invited to attend.

G. W. BOUSE,

There will be, by Divine permission, a protracted meeting commened at Traws Run Church, in Friends Cove, on Saturday the 11th Oct. at 11 o'clock. Services will be continued over Sabbath and as long as may be thought proper. G. W. BOUSE.

☞Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Catarrh, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the respiratory organs, are effectually cured by the use of a bottle or two of Hurley's celebrated Sarsaparilla. As an expectorant and curative means for Cough, Colds, &c., it excels any Pectoral or Pulmonary Balsam now in use.—*Chicago Democrat.* This excellent medicine can be had at every Extensive Drug Store.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The church recently erected at Marietta in Union Township, (in charge of Rev. N. E. Gilds,) will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on Saturday 4th of October. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Several Ministers from a distance will be present. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Building Committee.

WM. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

MARRIED:

On the 9th inst. near Walter's Knob, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Burger to Miss Susannah Bowser, both of Blair co. Pa.

On the 11th inst. near Blue Knob, by the same, Mr Samuel Berkheimer of Blair Co., to Miss Christiana Ritchey, of Bedford co. Pa.

DIED,

On monday morning, September 1st, in Southwoodberry Township, Bedford County, CHRISTINA DELANEY, consort of William Delaney, aged 50 years 11 months 22 days. The deceased was from early life, a member of the Lutheran Church. In her death, her family and the Community in which she lived, have sustained a loss not Easily repaired. She suffered much through life, from sickness and bodily infirmities, and particularly so for the last few months; yet strong in faith, she passed calmly through the vally of death, and bore her afflictions with calm resignation and Christian fortitude.

She has gone to Enjoy
"A long Eternity of love
Formed for the good alone."

TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD AND VICINITY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a High School, upon a broad, comprehensive basis, embracing all the English and Classical branches of a liberal Education. It is designed to establish a permanent Institution of the first order in both the Male and Female Dapartments, in which Music, Drawing, Painting, and other Ornamental branches will also be taught. The School will open about the 1st November. Course of Studies, Terms, &c., will be made known hereafter.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

Sept. 26, 1856.

INQUISITION.

To Edwin A. Vickroy, Dr. Wm. A. Vickroy, George Vickroy, George Gettys, and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Vickroy, Mosses F. Marshall, and Matilda his wife, formerly Matilda Vickroy, Saml. Parrack and Louisa his wife, formerly Louisa Vickroy, and Charlotte Hancock, formerly Charlotte Sleek, devisees or legatees under the will of Thomas Vickroy, late of Bedford County, deceased—

You are hereby notified that by virtue of an alias Writ de partitione facienda, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, I will, on Thursday the 30th day of Oct. next, proceed to hold an Inquisition upon the real estate of said Thomas Vickroy, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Gideon Trout, and Joseph W. Sleek on the South, Thos. Blackburn and heirs of John McDonald on the West, Frederick Stambaugh on the North, Wm. Griffith's heirs and others on the East—containing nine hundred and fifty acres more or less—at which time said land will be divided if it can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise it will be valued and appraised according to law—and when and where you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Sept. 26, 1856.

INQUISITION.

Whereas, Samuel Boor, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit?

A Tract of Land containing about four hundred acres, situate in Cumberland Valley Tp. adjoining lands of Martin Boor, Michael Boor, Wm. McFerran and William Mountaine—leaving the following heirs, to wit:

His four sons, their heirs and assigns, reserving to his widow Ann Dorathy, the rents, issues and profits of the one-third of said Real estate; William Boor, one of said sons, residing in Sandusky county, Ohio; the issue of John Boor, deceased, another of said sons, viz: Uriah, Mary Jane, intermarried with ——— Abraham, Elizabeth Ann, Elijah and Job, all residing in Clay county, Indiana: Samuel Boor, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, and Jonathan Boor residing in Bedford county.

Notice is now therefore hereby given to the above named heirs and all others interested, that proceedings in partition have been instituted in the Orphans Court of Bedford county, and that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on said premises on Saturday the 25th day of October next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Sept. 26, 1856.

Notice!

Huntingdon and Broad-Top R. R. Company,

In connection with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, are now Shipping, without delay, between HOPEWELL & Philadelphia or Baltimore, (via Huntingdon) all articles of Freight at the following rates—viz:

1st Class Goods—Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Mechandize generally, at 62½ cts. per 100 lbs.

2d Class Goods—Agricultural Implements and Productions, Glass & Queensware, Groceries, &c., 50 cts per 100 lbs.

3d Class Goods—Bacon, Hides, Lard, Guana, Grindstones, &c., at 43 cts. per 100 lbs.

4th Class Goods—Iron, Fish, Salt, Nails, &c., at 38 cts. per 100 lbs.

Flour in Car Loads at 73 cts. per Barrel.

The above rates will be the whole charge on goods delivered in Hopewell from either Philadelphia or Baltimore until further notice.

J

Henry Clay on Disunion.

Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, denounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sectional party. He said in 1839—

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave states. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain." * * * * * *

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will soon be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

WHITE LABORERS LOOK HERE!

☞HENRY CLAY in a letter to Mr. Colton, dated Sept. 2, 1813, thus warns the white Laboring man of the dangers of Abolitionism: Mr. C. said:

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the LABORING CLASSES in the Free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves being free would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer, with the American, the Irish, the German; reduce his wages; be confounded with him; and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go for both Abolition and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, and to reduce the laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the Black man. HENRY CLAY."

The Philadelphia News, a FILMORE paper, of Sept. 10, publishes the Letter from which the above startling extract is taken, and says:—At this moment, when some of our best citizens who have been Whigs, are denounced because they will not join the Black Republican ranks, this letter from Henry Clay is most apposite. It points out briefly and clearly the baneful tendencies of Black Republicanism, its cruelty, its ingratitude, its falsehood, its hostility to the Constitution, its hostility to LABOR. And what would be the feelings of Henry Clay, if he were now living, and saw Black Republicanism making an open issue against the Union? Indeed he prophecies the present fearful state of things when he calls upon Mr. Colton to show that the agitation in the free States "will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to dissolution!"

NOW LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE!

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, who is the acknowledged head of the FREMONT party, says:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the BLACK man, armed with BRITISH bayonets, and led on by BRITISH officers, shall assert his Freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the INCENDIARY shall light up the towns of the South, and blot out the last vestige of Slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet will I hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

Ansom Burlingame, now travelling the country making Fremont speeches, says;

"The times demand that we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery GOD."

Seward, Wade, Banks, Spalding, Webb, Greely, Garrison, Sumner, Erastus Hopkins, Addison, Foster, Beecher, Remond, Brewster, Emerson, Ross, Garrison, Wilson, Horace Mann, Philips, and all the other prominent Fremont leaders employ similar language to the above, which we omit for want of room.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, the organ of Gov. Pollock, (edited by Col. M'CLURE,) of Sept. 11, contains the following savage sentiment in a letter from Wooster, dated August 29, giving an account of a Fremont meeting held in that place:

"Two CAMPAIGN companies of ferocious looking fellows, styling themselves "Buck Hunters" and "Rocky Mountain Rangers," paraded the ground. The latter (these two companies) were dressed in hunting shirts, after the fashion of pioneers, carried *Rifles, and had Marderous looking KNIVES in their Belts.*"

The same paper, same date, says editorially:

"The South would not and DARE NOT dissolve the Union if the North in its majesty should elect *Fred. Douglas (a NEGRO!!!) President.*"

☞ And these are the men and these the principles which Fr. Jordan & Co. are so anxious to form a union with for the sake of the spoils. Honest Fillmore men of Bedford county, what say you to such a union—and more especially as Mr. Filmore has assured you that the election of Fremont would result *in a Dissolution of the Union!*

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I HUGH MOORE Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Ruben Smith in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at Keysers' School house in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house of James Carnel in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of John Nycum Jr. inkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new Log School House at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to Meet at the House of Michael Wyant in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Danl. Burket near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry: at which time and place the qualified Electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Surveyor General.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON in connection with the Counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata, composing the 17th Congressional District, to fill the Office of Representative for said District in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS in connection with the counties of Fulton and Cambria to fill the Office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Associate Judge for the County of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the Office of District Attorney for said County.

ONE PERSON for the Office of County Surveyor.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Coroner.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Commissioner of said County for one year, and ONE PERSON for the same Office for three years.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Poor Director.

TWO PERSONS for the Office of Auditor for said County, one to serve two years and one to serve three years.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called in, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election distinct where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward of district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 81st of Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 29, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of Rainsburg, in the County of Bedford, have made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for said County, for a charter of Incorporation, which said application has been read and filed amongst the records of said Court, and will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions 1856, when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.

JOHN P. REED,
Atty. for Applicants.

Sept. 12, 1856.

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, on the 21st day of November next, that valuable Farm on which he now resides, three miles north of Bedford, containing 100 acres more or less, 4 or 5 acres of which are in timber, and the balance cleared. The improvements are a good two story House, a small barn, a new horse stable, Hay Shed also new, hog-stable with corn-crib attached, stone spring-house with granaries on upper story. All of the aforesaid buildings are in good repair. A never failing Pump near the Door. A never failing Spring of water within a few rods of the house. A Small Orchard of fine grafted Fruit. The Fences are in good repair, part being post and rail fence—20 acres of Timber land will be sold with the above property if desired. It lies about 1½ miles distant from the farm.

This property is considered one of the best in Bedford County, the land being Limestone, a part the best of River Bottom, it lies on Dunnings Creek in the neighborhood of Churches, Schools, and Mills. Any person wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber residing on the premises who will show the property with pleasure. Title good—Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL ZIMMERS.

Sept. 26, 1856.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of Oct. 1856, the undersigned will offer at public Sale, at *MOUNT ROSS*, all their *Stock and Farming Implements*, to wit: 4 Head Horses, 8 or 10 Head Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, also one New Two Horse Wagon, 1 one Horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Wind Mill, Gears and Harness, together with a lot of Hay, Straw, Corn-Fodder, and a lot of grain consisting of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn. Also one Buggy.

TERMS:—6 months credit on all sums above $5. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ADAM FERGUSON,
O. E. SHANNON.

On the same day, and at the same time, will be offered for sale, the Farm known as *MOUNT ROSS*, containing 80 acres, or thereabouts, cleared, together with 100 acres of Timber land. This Property is in sight of the Town of Bedford, and has thereon erected a large Two-Story Frame House, Bank Barn, Tenant House, Spring House, and other out-buildings. There are also upon it two Young Orchards of 200 apple trees, and 50 peach trees, two never failing Springs and a Pump before the door.—Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 19, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale, at public outcry, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1856, all the Real Estate of Christiana Anderson, late of said township, dec'd, consisting of a tract of land containing 93 acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Jno. Keeffe's heirs, Jos. Furguson, Peter Long and Jno. Cessna, Esq.—and has thereon erected a Two Story Log House, Log Barn, and Log Spring House; also an apple Orchard theron.

TERMS:—Cash at the confirmation of sale on the 17th Nov.

O. E. SHANNON,
Admr. de bonis non with the Will annexed of Christiana Anderson, dec'd.

Sept. 19, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Londonderry township, on FRIDAY, the 17th Oct. 1856, all the Real Estate of Jacob Albright, late of said township, dec'd, being the same which was lately appraised, under a writ of Partition, and containing 58 acres, the improvements are a Log House, Log Barn, Spring House, &c.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of sale on the 17th Nov. 1856, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

DANL. B. TROUTMAN,
Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.

Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the exceptions to the account of Jacob S. Brumbaugh, administrator of the estate of Jacob Biddle, late of South Woodberry tp. deceased, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bedford Borough on Monday the 13th day of October next, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend

JOHN MOWER, Auditor.

Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, carrying off fruit, or in any other way trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Cumberland Valley, Bedford Township, as the law will be rigedly enforced against any person so offending.

HANNAH BROWN.

Sept. 19, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

WHO WANTS A GOOD FARM!
Real Estate for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, the farm on which he at present resides, situate 3 miles northwest of Schellsburg, Bedford County, containing 200 acres of patented land, about 125 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 25 or 30 acres of which is first rate meadow. The buildings are a good two story Stone House, with a cellar under the whole building, a double Log Barn, Hay House, and all the necessary outbuildings belonging to a property of this description. There is on the premises a large orchard of choice fruit. There is a stream running through the whole place well calculated for a Saw Mill, and an excellent well of good pure water at the door. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

The farm is well adapted for a Stock Farm, and much more meadow could easily be made.

Any person in want of a good farm, would do well to call and examine this berore purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN WHETSTONE.

Sept. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned administrators of the estate of John Lafferty, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 11th day of October next, all that Farm late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Barn; also an orchard thereon, and a spring of excellent water at the door; adjoining lands of Nicholas Knouff, William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others. There is an abundance of Pine and Spruce Timber on the premises, and a stream of water running through the same, upon which are built Saw Mills above and below this land.

☞TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser secured on the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs of said deceased; one third thereof to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter—payment to be secured by judgment bonds or notes. Further terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given.—Purchasers are referred to John P. Reed, in Bedford, or the subscribers, for further description or information concerning the premises.

JOSIAH MILLER,
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Sept. 12, 1856. *Administrators.*

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires'
MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will sell, at auction, on the 14th day of October, at their residence in the Borough of Bedford, All their Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Queensware, one city made Spring Seat Sofa, one city made Spring Seat Rocking Chair, one city made Ladies Sewing Table, one Handsome Sideboard, one handsome Air Tight Parlor Stove, one first rate Air Tight Cooking Stove, large size, one Hathaway Cooking Stove, one Bed room Stove, a lot of Washstands and Towel holders, one city made Child's Patent Crib on rockers, one Double Barrell Gun made by Chance & Son of London, warranted, one first-rate Rifle made by Dan'l. Border of Bedford, twenty sacks of Ground Allum salt, six barrels of Vinegar, besides a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention. Also one Setter Dog for sale. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

KELLY & DUGDALE.

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS
AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE
NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, his Farm situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, 11 miles South of the Somerset Turnpike road, containing 178 acres, more or less, 100 cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a double Log House and double Log Barn, a never failing Spring close to the house, and good Spring House with water through it, and good Dry house. Also about 80 Apple trees bearing, some choice fruit. Also a good Saw Mill Seat. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and see and judge for themselves. Terms made known to those desirous to purchase.*

JESSE VALENTINE.

Sept. 5, 1846.*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscribers will offer, at public sale, on Friday the 21st day of Oct. next, the Real Estate of Daniel Kensinger, of North Woodberry Township, Blair County, dec'd. situate in Morrisons Cove, in said Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Howser, Sam'l. Shriver, Adam Burger, John Smith, and a Village called Millerstown, about 2½ miles South East of Martinsburg, containing about 120 acres, lime stone land, more or less, principally all cleared and in good cultivation for farming, about 10 acres first rate Meadow, well watered. The improvements are three good Dwelling Houses, one a store house, a large Barn and other out buildings, also a first-rate orchard of choice fruit, 6 or 7 Springs of lime stone water on said premises.—Also another tract Mountain Survey containing about 25 acres well timbered, about 2½ miles from said Mansion place, will be sold the same time. Possession will be given on the 1st April next. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ISAAC & LEWIS KENSINGER.
Executors.

Sept. 5, 1856.*

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penna. on Thursday the 18th day of October 1856, for the pardon of Robert C. Morris, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County for the crime of Burglary and sentenced on the 13th February, 1855, for a term of 2½ years, of which all persons interested will take notice.

Sept. 5, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,
Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description, and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

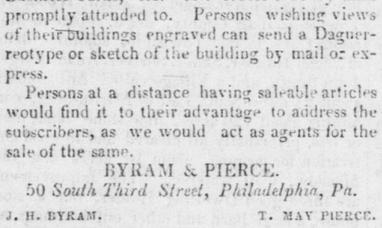
DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,
No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's
FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,
(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markiesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markiesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscrier would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctally attended to, and bound with neatness and are.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subsribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Bedford Classical Academy.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they will reopen the Bedford Academy on Monday the 13th of October next. The Terms will be published next week.

WM. R. KING,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Sept. 19, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or, thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Aug. 22, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

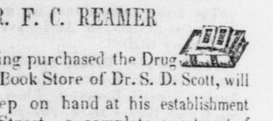
HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pertoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.